NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

was Affeced Tucker Blackmailing Case.

Ectore Commissioner Osborn.

The United States es. Furnham Z. Tucker.—The defendant in this case, as has been already reported, is charged with blackmaning tailed States revenue. The further examination in the case was heard yester The further examination in the case was nearly ester-day, when two witnesses were called for the prose-cution to contradict or rebin testimony given by some of the defendant's winnesses in relation to have presence in the abulicry on certain occasions. One of the witnesses produced a memorandum which the coursed for the defence claim was either forged or attered for the purpose of establishing the first of Rayle assence on one of those occasions. The further nearing was then adjourned until to-day.

SUFBEME COUNT-SPECIAL TERM.

The Union Pacific Railrond Litigation-Motion to Vacate the Stay of Proceedings.

Before Judge Barnard. James Pisk, Jr., vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company.-This case came up for nearing yesterday

morning pursuant to adjournment.

Judge Barnard stated that the receiver had just handed him a report to the effect that he had been served with a stay of proceedings. He did not see at all why the examination should be stopped. If the alministration of justice were to be so interfered with he was willing to close up altogether. He thought there, must be some grave mistake about the matter. Under the creatmentances he was of opinion that an order to show cause why the stay should not be vacated should be at once granted.

Air. Tweed, the receiver, asked at what hour the Court would near the moston to vacate the stay of proceedings.

receedings.

John American replied that twelve o'clock would be a suitable time. Probably he himself would be arved with an injunction to prevent him from doing

served with an injunction to prevent him from doing anything.

The court then adjourned until the hour mentioned. Upon reasembling Mr. Tweed moved to vacate the order staying the proceedings.

Mr. Tracy opposed the motion on the ground that I was not necessary. He contended it was contrary to the regular practice of the courts.

Judge Barmard said he saw no reason way the order of injunction should not be granted, nor could be comprehend how the administration of justice should be interfered with. Under the circumstances he would vacate the order staying the proceedings.

Mr. Stongaton believed the direction was that the receiver should produce the books which were desired to-morrow (Thursday).

Judge Barmard and that would be the order of the Court—that the books be produced at eleven o'clock to-morrow (Transday).

Mr. Stongaton observed that perhaps the Court would also direct that the books and papers mentioned in the order of the 50th of March should also be preduced.

be produced.
hr. Tracy contended that if the case was elsewhere

Judge Barnard said the question at issue, he thought, was now to have the safe opened. (Laugu

though, was now o have the safe opened. (Lauga-ter.)
Mr. Tracy said it did not amount to a great deal, containing, as was at first observed, an old almanus and one dother and first cents. (Laugater.)
Mr. Stoughton koped that Mr. Tracy would re-member that Hampden dispated the payment of a lew stablings on substantial grounds. Mr. Tracy susposed Mr. Pisk was the modern Hampder, though perhaps scarcely so philantaropic as the original. (Laugater.)
After some sight discussion the case was ad-journed the to-day at eleven o'clock.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Important Question Decided-An Order Allowing a Rourgament is Not Appendable.

Hefore the Light Judges.

Mooney vs. The Hudson Bown Reibroad Company.—
The plaintiff recovered a vertice of \$1,000 against

the Hudson River and the Belt Ranroad companies for injuries by her sustained from a collision between a street car of the Beit Company, on which she was a passenger, and a train of the Budson River Coma passenger, and a train of the Budson River Company. On appeal to the General Term of the New York Superior Court the judgment was reversed, upon a mistaken construction of a decision of this court in the case of Brown vs. New York Central Railroad, intry-second New York Reports. A motion was subsequently inde before a General Term of the Superior Court-for a reargument, and granted upon the ground that that court had been misted by the opinion as published in the Brown case, and upon an opinion of the Court of Appeals, delivered in September last it websiter vs. the appellants in this case, in which the doctrine enuntiated in the Brown case was regulated and overruised.

The appellants then appealed to this court from the plaintiff moved to dismiss such appeal with costs upon the ground that such order was not appealable. After argument the Court unanimously granted the motion and dismissed the appeal upon the ground that an appeal would not be from such an order. A. H. Reaver for the motion, John H. Reynolds opposed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Judge Bedford.

Assistant District Attorney Twood appeared for the prosecution and disposed of a large calendar with great despatch.

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY. The Grand Jury came into court and Judge Bed-

also exercised a sound ascereion, always when the evidence warranted it promptly ordering boils, while at the same time as promptly dismissing complaints whenever the evidence was insufficient. You are now discharged from further attendance with the thanks of the Court.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A COLORED MAN. James Poole pleaded guilty to a felonious assaul and pattery committed upon Catharine Carter on

Mr. Tweed said it was an asgravated case. The following disiogue took place between Judge

Bedford and the prisoner:-Judge-Have you anything to say relative to this soner-No, str.

risoner-No, sir-not here; in Trenton I have-a

Prisoner—No, sit—not here; in Trenton I have—a year.

Jan'ge—For what crime?

Prisoner—An attempt at burgiary.

Judge—How many times have you been in the Pentieritary?

Prisoner—I betieve about four times.

Judge—Poole. Catharine Carter, with whom you have been hing, iglis me that on the 2d of March, while she was in bed and asieep, you estue in, and, in my opinion, pencirated one of the most cowardly and dasterdly sets a man could do. You struck her on the head with an are while she was asleep, spliting the sizulf, and then inflicting a second blow, breaking her arm. She was in the hospital for two weeks before she could move from her bed. You are fin ex-convict and your record is bad. It seems to me that I owe a duty to the community to mete out the severest penalty known to the law, which is that you abad be confined to the State Prison at hard labor for the term of ten years. His Honor said he gave him the full ponaity, fact, if he had his way, no would eage such monsters for life.

Astorike hous homes easy to the 2d hast, young man, who pleaded guilty on the 12d hast, to grand larceny, was arrangued for sentence.

Judge Redford said that be mad to a historined that for a number of years the prisone with under five different alisases; that he had to be a New York gentleman, who forgave him and that do a New York gentleman, who forgave him and that do a New York gentleman, who forgave him and that he as we to Palmaceysha, and having solden \$1,000 and a which, was tried and convicted and sout to the formientiary for one year. As soon as he was released from imprisonment some how or other he obtained employment in the firm of Cambrucary & Pyne, and was indicate, charged with stealing \$100,000 is boods. Some of these bonds were recovered through the energy of Captain Jourdan. In this case, said the Judge, sentence was deferred until the lass day of the term. (eding you if you would restore soute of the property it would go in assignation.

of sentences but you have not taken advantage of my suggestion. There is, tarrefore, but one course for me to pursua, I were it to the community to put mi such reseats as you are out of the way. I wai send you to he state fram for the longest term the law will allow, which is that you be confined there for the period of five years.

As Atthough downly buscharded.

District Attoracy Garvin stated that Join Wilson Was copyreded of grand arcony on the left of April and sentences to the State Frison for five years.

Mr. Khinzing, counsel for the orthogen appeared the case and obtained a new trai for the prisoner in the Court of Appeals. The decision was readered on technical legal grounds, but he dhe Dauret Attorney) was satisfied that he could not convice him. As he had been in Made Prison one year he consented to his discharge. The Court thereupon discharged Wilson bleggianty in the

James Wilson pleased guilty to burglary in the third degrees to the 2sd un, he broke into the store of Charless Drager, 1,22? Scoaiway, and stole 2100 worth of property. He was sent to the State Prison for four years.

for four years.

Charles Crager (colored) was tried and convicted of grand larceny, the complainant, James Geodenid, a sulor, lestifying that on the night of the 4-th of March eights downs and a saver statch were stoned

from him. The next day a pawn ticket was found on the prisoner, which, when shown to the pawn-broker, was said to correspond with a ticket appended to a watch pawnet by Crager. Counsel contended that the prosecution ought to prove that fact by the pawnbroker. A motion for a new trial was defined, and Crager was sent to the State Prison for low years.

iour years.

Wro. Fonovan and Michael Golden pleaded rulity
to petty income, the charge being that on the 4th of
harch they stole \$500 worth of engravmes from
Arma Murphy. They were each sent to the Fentientiary for six months.

Close Of the Francheskars Of District Affor-

March they stole \$200 worth of engravangs from Arm Murphy. They were each sent to the Fentientary for six months.

CLOSE OF THE TERM—REMARKS OF DISTRICT ATTORNATION (CONTROL) and the stole of the court and said:—If the Court ploase, before any adjournment is had in this court, I desire to say that I have watched with great pleasaire the proceedings of this court during the month, although I have not had an opportunity to be there, having been engaged in other duties of a laborious character, when prevented my coming into this court for the purpose of trying cases, which I always intend to do when I have sufficient line. I have been surprised, as I was on the last form, at the large number of cases that have been tried and disposed of in the General Sessions. I have also been designted with the manner in which the jury have discharged their duties. I am very glad, indeed, to see the reform which has come over the spirit of the jurors in this court during the last three or four months—the promptitude with which they attend, the kind way in which they listen to cases that are presented to their consideration, and the prompt manner in which they are acquitted or conviceted, as their convictions secured to justify. It is also just that I should say in reference to may associates, Mr. Hutchings and Mr. Tweed, that I am very glad to see growing up in their minds and pracitised on every day the theory that it is not necessary to convict everybody; that it is only necessary to convict everybody in the

COURT CALENDARS -THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT-URCUIT-Part I.-Nos. 1517, 1042, 1590, 1673, 1743, 4880, 1693, 1760, 1713, 1715, 1715, 1750, 1767, 17

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the just twenty-four hours, as indicated by the ther-

THE ELOOMINGDALE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION ADnounces a course of lectures at Lyric Hall, the first

of which will be delivered this evening by Mr. E. D. McCartay, who has selected as his subject "Hilde-MARRIAGE IN TRINITY CHAPEL.-Yesterday morn-

senting the citie of this city, assembled in Trinity chapel to witness the marriage of United States Commissioner James Betts Moteaff to Miss Annie Cutting. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. McVicker. Mr. Metcaff is a nephew of United "JUNTA PATRIOTICA DE CUBANAS" OF NEW YORK.-The ladies of this society have made arrangements with Mme. Isldora Clark, the distinguished cantatrice, to give a series of grand concerts in the principal cities, under their auspices and in aid of their fund, to relieve the sick and wounded patriots in Cuba. The first concert will be given in Washing-ton or Philadelphia. Mme. Clark's social position and reputation as an artist will enable her to mate-rially aid the "Junta Patriotica" in their mission.

A MAN ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED .- Coroner Keebody of Mr. George W. Conklin, late of Ninety-sixth body of Mr. George w. Conkin, late of Mnety-sixth street and Second avenue, who was drowned the night previous. Upon failing overboard deceased called to his wife for help, and asked her to get the cotton hook or throw him a rope. In a few moments afterwards Conkin cried out, "Never mind, Mary, I'm going; goodby; take care of the children." An inquess will be held to-day.

THE MORGUE-"UNKNOWN."-Warden Brennan re-ports that the body of an unknown man, aged about sixty-two years, five feet eight laches high, was brought to the Morgue yesterday from First avenue and i wenty-sixth streat. Deceased had gray hair and was dressed in blue cloth sack cost, black cloth vest drab cloth pants, white mushn shirt, whate cotton undershirt, blue woollen socks, shoes, brown and red scarf, black Kossula hat, plant com-forter, white cotton drawers. Body placed in the Morgue to await identification.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE-THE GOVERNMENT CAMMISSION IN SESSION,-By direction of the Secretary of War a commission of United States engineers, consisting of Major General H. G. Wright General John Newton and Major W. R. King, con General John Newton and Major W. R. King, con-vened in this city sesterday to examine the subject of the proposed East river bridge. The meeting was held with closed doors, but it is understood that the bearn would take no definite action upon the sub-ject jesterday further than to examine the various plans submitted for their inspection. The commis-sion will sat again to-day, and their proceedings will probably be submitted at the public.

AN OLD DODGE REVIVED.—On Monday last five countrymen named Edward Burks Tenas (Green)

countrymen named Edward Burke, Thomas Ciettan, John Midden, John Burnside and Edward Bushnell, took the train at Ogdensburg for this city on rough for California. On the train they made the acquaint for California. On the train they made the acquaintance of Charles P. Clarke, who wormed himself into their condidence, and on arriving
in the city they repaired, upon his recommendation, to Gook's Hotel, Charlann square,
On Wednesday he called upon them and, representing that he was acquainted with the ticket agent and
could get tickets ten dollars cheaper than they, induced them to accompany him to the office. On the
way he obtained seventy dollars from each of them.
While passing through than i street he begged to be
excused a moment, until he stipped acre is the street
and spoke to a ricend. As he did not return with the
\$250 the countrymen suppose he is still rooking for
a friend.

FORCIBLE HOUSE ENTRY-WHAT IT CORPS A POLICEMAN.—The readers of the HERALD will remember that some weeks ago officer Maurice Lockwood, of the sanitary squad, was tried and convicted of breaking in the door of Patrick'H. Enright, No. 35 Washington street, at three o'clock in the morning. The evidence showed that the act was done to gratify the curiosaty of a reporter and two arry medical students, and was unanimorized by the Board of Heath. The light was put out and Mr. Enright beaten by some of the party. The Board hesitated to give judgment units last Montay, when the author of this outrage was fined ten day's pay for an offence that would consign a citizen to the State Prison. It will be thus seen that in the opinion of the Board the cost of entering a house foreity at night is \$52.50 when a policeman is the offencer. It is understood that commissioner Mattaew Eremann was for decounted, but he view of the case was overruled. wood, of the sanitary squad, was tried and con-

POLICE TAXBLIAGENCE.

ALLEGED EMBESTERMENT.-Hobert Frezer, a cierk in the employ of John Bogart, of No. 95 Ninth avenue, has been abusing the confidence reposed in him by the latter gentleman, masmuch—so runs a complaint taker genterman, minimum-so re a con-plaint taken against him at the Jefferson Market Po-lice Court yesterday morning before Justice Dodge— as the sun of so 58, which he collected by order, was appropriated by him and never accounted for, his answer to charge, collect having nothing to say, he was held for trul in default of \$500 buil. DISHONEST DOMESTIC -- Mrs. Stouvenel, residing

at No. 133 West Fifteenth street, also has cause to regret the dishonesty of a servant. She appeared at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Jastice Bodge, and excitedly explained that Annie Barlow, long in her employ as a waitress, on Tuesday evening last attempted to "get away" with a basket of table silver, values at thirty dollars, when sile was discovered and arrested. Annie did not deny the accessation nor explain the cause of her offence. Herd for trial at the Court of General Sessions in default of \$1,000 ball.

REPUTED PICKPOCKETS .- Two men, giving their names as George Davis and Michael Goodman, were arrested by officer Dolan, of the Sixth precinct, on arrested by officer Dolan, of the sixth precinct, on the charge of an assault with intent to steal as pick-pockets. They attempted to pick the pocket of an unknown woman in layard street, but were caught at it. In possession of Davis were found several wallets, pocketbooks and other articles, all of which are supposed to have been stoolen. The property can be seen of calling upon Captain Jourdan, at the Franklin street police station. Davis and Goodman were taken before Justice Dowling and committed for trail in default of \$500 ball enco.

Mysterious Case.—On Tuesday night officers Mangin and Davis, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, arrested two unfortunate girls, Rose Bradley and Mary Ward, at the instance of one James Gilven, who charged them with stealing from him \$200. They were locked up at the station house during the night, and yesterday morning escorted to the Jeiferson Market Police Court, that a complaint of grand larceay might be taken against them. While they were awaiting the disposition of cases that had the prior right of being heard, Given, who had accompanied the oilcers and prisoners to the court, leit the room without any explanation and failed to return. When the case was called the oilcers were, to say the least, slightly perplexed, and after an extended soarch for the missing complainant gave the matter up us a bad job, and in their own name made an afflication of their being decamed until Gilven can be found, if possible. Meanwhile the accused are in jab, and it is an open question whether the complainant was kidnapped from the halls of justice by sympathicing friends of the females, or whether he has been "seen" to that extent that makes the further prosecution of the case quadvisable.

FALSE PREFENCES.—A woman named Nanctte Spery was arraigned yesterday before Justice Shand-

Spery was arraigned yesterday before Justice Shandley, at Essex Market Police Court, charged by Mrs. Theresa Mesow, of No. 248 Fourth street, Jersey City, with obtaining from her \$250 by false pretences. The complainant's affidavit set forth that on September 4, 1863. In this city, the woman Spery September 4, 1963. In this city, the woman Spery feioniously obtained from deponent, by means of false and franculont protences, the sum of \$250. On said day deponent was in the house of said Spery, No. 34 Stanton street, with her husband. Then Mrs. Spery wanted to borrow from deponent the sum of \$500. Mrs. Mesow asked for security, and said she could not lend money without; Mrs. Spery then produced two certificates purporting to be certificates of the Ladies' Consolidated Gold and Shiver Mining Company, of San Francisco, such certificates representing forty shares of the capital stock of the company, and which she stated to be of the value of \$20,000. Nanette said she would give Mrs. Mesow the certificates to hold as security for the payment of the said money, and Mrs. Mesow believing the statements of Nanette lent her the money and took the certificates as security. Subsequently, on the birth of October, 1865, Nanette paid defendant fifty dollars, and then gave a due bill for the business of \$250. Since that date the companiant ascertained that the certificates were quite worthless, and that Nanette anality them to be bogus. The defendant gave baid in \$1,000 to answer at the Sessions.

THE \$5,000 GOLD SWINDLE.

Further Developments-A Broker's Clerk the

Victime.

The fact of the robbery of a man of \$5,000 by means of the bogus gold bar dodge was briefly men-tioned in yesterday's Herald. Some further par-ticulars may now be given. The "poor boy" in Wall street referred to by the police proves to be the vic-tim and not the guilty party, as at first stated. The

street referred to by the police proves to be the victim and not the guilty party, as at drat stated. The following is a brief statement of the case:—

In a broker's office in Wail street is a gentleman, residing in Brooklyn, who by frugality had saved up suncient to purchase a little homestead for his family. He has an intimate friend, named James T. Wilson, in whom he implicitly confided. The cierk was of a speculative turn of mind, and has occasionally made a margin upon borrowed funds on his own account. On Welnesday of last week Wilson came to him and represented that he had made the acquaintance of a blexican and a Spaniard, who had just arrived from Mexico with 300 ounces of gold bars that they had secreted since they expulsion of Maximilian; that they were afraid to throw it upon the market lest it should be seized by the agents of the Mexican government, and they would sell it at a særifice, the asked his friend to advance him \$4,000 to add to \$1,000 he already possessed, to enable gillin to purchase the bars that were worth \$5,000 in gold. The clerk declined to make the loan, as he had not the funds. Wilson then proposed that he should try and borrow it, and volunteered to join him in the profits. Visions of a few hundreds profit dowed before the clerk's eyes. He explained the case to his employer, who advanced the money. Wilson then introduced him to Sefor Enriques Treveno and Don Garens y Garcia, the owners of the gold. These parties took Wilson and his friend to their rooms in West Eleventh street, where the bars were produced, and what purported to be acid applied to test the quality of the gold. The test was satisfactory. Garcia then took the cierk into another room, leaving his friend and Wilson outside, and and by some means, in transferring the property, changed the bars. The clerk and Wilson to distile, and and by some means, in transferring the property. The sars were taken to Pinth's and Wilson to distile, and on they proved to be a composition of copper and other minerals. The advice of th

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—I have just learned that you have finished your labors for the term, having disposed of this cases, and in disposing of this large number of cases you have not only disposed of this large number of cases you have not only disposed or this cases, and in disposing of this large number of cases you have not only disposed or the number of cases you have not only disposed or the number of cases you have not only disposed or patched in search of the swindhers. That gentleman, anowever, it is understood, desire that he has anything to do with the case. There is no entry of the swindle on the books of Chief of Detectives, Kelso, and whether any efforts are being made to secure the guitting the secure of the secure that the manufacture of the secure that the manufacture of the secure that the secure tha

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Sefore Marshal Tooker yesterday there appeared. in answer to a warrant issued by the Marshal, a young man named C. F. Chaplin, owner of back No. 590, and belonging to that portion of the fraternity

THE NIGHT HAWKS. was made by Mr. S. W. Herman, of Sweeny's Hetel. Mr. Herman charged that on the night of the was made by Mr. S. W. Herman, of Sweeny's Hotel. Mr. Herman charged that on the night of the 23d of March he engaged coach No. 200 at the New Haven Railroad depot to be driven to Sweeny's Hotel; that when the coach had gone a few blocks it stopped and a stranger got in and entered into conversation with him and stated that he was going to the St. Nicholas Hotel; ha rew minutes the stranger rail he would change his mind, and called to the driver, toling him he wanted to go to Lovejoy's Hotel. The driver asked from the stranger \$4.50. The stranger gave him g awe design oill. The driver had no change, but said that he would get it from him (Hermana), and called to the driver, he gave. The compant was made some days ago, and altionals the would get it from him (Hermana), and then demanded four deliars, which, under fear of an assault, being threatened by the driver, he gave. The compant was made some days ago, and altionals the officers of the agparament have been fooking for the driver or owner of oeach No. 500 ever since it was not until Theoday they succeeded in finding him. On being arrayined before the Marshai and hearing the configurant he stated that he had no recollection of the affair; that he could not rehember wastier he was out with his coach that night or not, but that a certain unificensed driver, named beams seeing the continuation, whom he sometimes employed, inight have been on the coach. He stated further that his place of readence, as a soon as possible, the driver Mechan, or when he spoke and must report to the Liceuse Bureau every time he changes his place of readence, as a soon as possible, the driver Mechan, or whom he spoke and must report to the Liceuse Bureau every time he changes his place of readence, even if he be wice a day; that he must be prepared to relate many of these particulars is locate would be revoxed.

Ekablah tooker, after taking the above statement, both Chaplin that he must produce, as soon as possible, the driver Mechan, or whom he spoke and must report to the Liceuse Bu

BEABLY ASSAULT WITH A NAMESPIKE.

About twelve o'clock on Tursday Dennis Floming. a carman, proceeded to the foot of Duana wreet, North river, for a load of leather, and white engaged at his business another carman drove up and de-manded Fiemlog to get out of the way; but this he decuned to do this he had loaded his cart, whereupon decimed to dottle he had loaded his, cart, whereupon James Barnes, a dock hand, said to be in the employ of the Eric Hadway Company, came behind Fleming, and, it is alleged, without the least provocation, struck him on the head with a heavy hadospice, thus his cut by reducing him to a state of meenshalty. Barnes was at once arrested and taken to the Toutes, but owing to the absence of Mr. Fleming and the racts connected with the assault hot appearing to Justice Dowing. he discharged the prisoner. Fleming was conveyed to An residence, No. 18 fields exceed; and justicely, his condition being regarded as so, dewind them, south was made for raries by other allows, of the Third procine, and reining of the Breadway squad (brother to the milured head).

who found him stowed away in the hold of a barre, foot of Chambers street. Barnes was rearrested and taken to the Tembs, where the magistrate committed him. Later in the day Coroner Fiyan being notified of Fiening's critical condition, proceeded to take his ante-morten statement, which corresponds with the foregoing facts.

Daniel Foley, 335 East Fifth street, also made an addard, he having been a witness to the assault.

After tistening to all the testimony in the case the jury rendered a verdict against Barnes, and Coroner Plym committed him to await the result of Fleming's injuries.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The report of Dr. Harris, Sankary Superintendent, mitted yesterday to the Board of Health, and is as

MODERN SPIRITHALISM.

Meeting at Cooper Institute-Twenty-first An-

niversary of Medera Spiritualism Celebrated in Speeches, Raps and Inspirational Music. The disciples of modern spiritualism turned out last evening in quite a respectable body—respect-able at least as regards numbers, and in the body as able at least as regards numbers, and in the body as regards respectability—to celebrate, as the call for the meeting announced, the "thirty-first anniversary of the advent of modern spiritualism." Those chief characteristics of spiritualistic gatherings, ugly looking men and ugiler looking women, marked the assemblage. Some time clapsed after the arrival of the hour for the exercises to open, and only an array of empty chairs being visible on the stage the ghost ceptable apparition. At length raps were heard, slight, ceptacie appartion. At length raps were mark, sight, scattered and feeble at first, and then louder and clearer. The raps proved to have no connection with spiritual manifestations, but simply a mode adopted by many of manifesting impatience at the lack of promptness in carrying out the printed programme of the evening, for seeing which they had paid twenty-five cents at the door. At length some angible shadows revealed themselves in the rear of the stage. These shadows advanced, grew larger and more palpable to the view. They proved to be the spiritualistic moguls of our age and country, and took their seats in the hitherto unoccupied chairs. More prominent among these moguls were A. J. Davis and his wife Mary,

grees or patients. The cause of waiting was soon explained. Mr. P. E. Farnsworth made the explanation. The must had not arrived. They had determined to wait no ionger, the "they" meaning those who had just come on to the stage. They, meaning the same "they," had been disappointed in the non-appearance of Judge Edmonas, who had promised to preside at the meeting. They, meaning the same "they," had chosen must be preside. They had come together to celebrate the arrival at majority of a child born just twenty-one years this evening. (Appiause.) This infant, born in an obscure village in the western part of the State, had grown to full mannood, had grown into a power in the land. (Applause.) it would grow into a greater power, but he did not propose to make an address himself and would read one sent them by Judge Edmonds. He proceeded to read the latter, a rather verbose document, but quite intelligible in its declarations. The Judge would not concede that this was the anniversary of the creation.

intelligible in its declarations. The Judge would not concede that this was the anniversary of Spiritualism except it were the anniversary of the creation. He contended that Spiritualism had existed since the formation of the world. The present hour was an important epoch in the history of Spiritualism.

The chairman next read a letter from a lady announced to make an address. She begged to send back the tickot sent her and to decline the pay offered her for speaking at the meeting.

The looked for music—at least a portion of it—had evidently arrived. Mrs. Mathusack was introduced and played on the plano several selections from "Trovatore." There have been poorer and there are many better players.

Mr. Warren Chase succeeding the music, fulfilled fits part of the programme and made an address. Twenty-one years ago this very evening, at early occitime for country girls, mysterious rappings were heard in a larm house in Wayne county, in this state. Two members of that household, two sisters, whom they all knew by name, who were present at that night's rappings twenty-one years ago, were expected to be here to-night. (A voice—"They are here," and continued appliause.) He was gial to hear it. Having mediaged in this preface, he launched in medias res of the subject of Spiritualism. There was nothing like it—never had been. Slow had been their progress thus far, but it was getting faster and continued to grow laster this they had reached the perfection of progress and their being.

The solo and chorus, "Life, Beautiful Life," was

The solo and chorus, "Life, Beautiful Life," was The solo and chorus. "Life, Beautiful Life," was now soing the soloist being Mrs. E. J. Adams, who certainly sang with great power and a weetness.

Mr. George Miller here made a brief address. He did not expect to speak, he stated, and then went on to speak as though he had been expecting to speak since the onse of the birth of modern Spirualista and had spent all the time in preparation. There may have been those present who understood him. There certainly were those who count not understand him. In stort, he spoke in spains raidles, Andrew Jackson Davis, with hes irrepressible apectacles on his death of Wellington, was now introduced amid the most entinessing greetings. His speech would be good, but for the fact that it had already been delivered by the previous speakers. (Appendix of the delivered by the previous speakers. (Appendix of the fact that it had already been delivered by the previous speakers. (Appendix of the fact that it had already been delivered by the previous speakers. (Appendix of the fact that it had already been delivered by the previous speakers. (Appendix of the fact that it had already been delivered by the previous speakers. (Appendix of the fact that it had already been delivered by the previous speakers. (Appendix of the fact that it had already that the fact that it had already the fact that the fact that it had already the fact that it had already the fact that the fact that it had already the fact that the fact He derman of the ward do his duly in the most would be good, but for the fact that it had already been delivered by the previous speacers, (applicance). One good thing about his speece would be its brevity. Spiritualism was an amountement, but tiss of the control of the ward the public Loss takes the first place of the control of the ward to be stated for a moment, but titled sa a subject of the ward taken from a much amounted and oppressed community for the sake of making pounted in the man sharlow was to community for the sake of mixing pounted and oppressed community for the sake of mixing so that no transport was to community and the knew the was to fail in houses and stress, but he knew they draw the most safety of the ward to be considered and oppressed community for the sake of mixing pounted in the most was the safety of the ward to subject the most ward to the considered and oppressed community for the sake of mixing pounted and oppressed community for the sake of mixing pounted and oppressed community for the sake of mixing pounted and oppressed community for the sake of mixing pounted and oppressed community for the sake of mixing pounted and oppressed community for the sake of mixing pounted and oppressed community for the sake of mixing pounted and oppressed community for the sake of mixing pounted in the sake of the sake of the sake of mixing pounted and oppressed community for the sake of mixing pounted and populated. It is also the sake of the sake of mixing pounted and oppressed to the sake of the sa

house.

This question was a poser, and amid the roar of lengther that followed the asking no attempt was made to answer it. The spirit continued to rap, however. A reporter, with no fear of spirits in his nature evidently, asked if the spirits would be kind enough to rap on the table at which he was writing. This reportorial request was not heeded. Miss Fox soon withdrew.

Mr. Shepherd, an inspirational player on the plano, was induced to play. The character of his music would hardly inspire much musical inspiration in the soul.

music would hardly inspire much musical inspira-tion in the soul.

Mr. Pariridge made a speech, and wound up with a scries of resolutions as profoundly mystical as his speech. The charman asked the spirits if they ap-proved the resolutions and they rapped out an anirmative answer. The resolutions were then adopted by the meeting.

Other addresses and more speeches followed, pretty much in the same strain as described. It was nearly eleven o'clock when the exercises closed.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Assumption of His Official Position and

Address by Mr. Grinnell.

Mr. Grinnell took formal possession of the Custom
House yesterday as United States Collector of Customs at the port of New York. He was received by Mr. Smythe, Assistant Collector Clinch and the deputies and a large number of the clerks of the va-rious departments of the establishment, and was, of course, welcomed very cordially.

Mr. Smythe, in addressing Mr. Grinnell, gracefully

welcomed him in a few complimentary remarks and pleasant words. He said that he left this office

welcomed him in a few complimentary remarks and pleasant words. He said that he left this office with imagined feelings of pleasure and regret. He would be giad to escape from the annoyances which had beset him; but, at the same time, he would regret severing his pleasant associations with his depaties, who had done so much to aid him in the performance of his duties.

Mr. Grinnell expressed his pleasure at receiving the position so gracefully from Mr. Snythe. He said that the severe censures which had been cast upon Mr. Snythe many of which had been cast upon Mr. Snythe many of which he believed unjust) would warm him to keep clear of any act that might bring down upon him adverse criticism. No man is infallible; but the speaker intended to do his duty to nis country. The flonor had been conferred upon him by General Grant unsought, and when he left the place he hoped to be able to say that he had done his duty and was willing to abide by the result.

Mr. Grinnell then addressed Ar. Chinch, whom he had known for tairty years, and complimented him on his integrity and adolity.

The deputies were then sworn in and were briefly addressed by Mr. Grinnell. After saying that he looted to them for support and co-operation he said that economy is necessary and that a reduction of the expenses of every department would be effected. He said that he was not committed to any man for a place, and that much would depend upon the action of his assistants whether their relations were severed or not. As soon as he found anything wrong, that moment his mind would be prepared to ever his connection with the person, no matter who it was.

Mr. Grinnell spoke of the duty of the officers of the Custom House to give equal facilities to all merchants, and against receiving anything besides the

the Custom House to give equal facilities to all mer-chants, and against receiving anything bosides the salaries paid by the government.

APRIL FOOL'S DAY,

April foo., April fool, Wash your face and go to school.

The above couplet will, no doubt, be oft repeated before the sun sets to-day by many members of New York, who will be early on the qui vive to practice some of the many pranks which enjoy a special license on this day. How many unwary mortals will be liberally placarded; how many will stoop to pick up parcels of untold wealth, to find themselves rewarded with a package of saud or a carefully wrapped up brick; how many will espy precious coins lying temptingly in the way and bend to grasp them, but see them suddenly move to some adjoining doorway, where laughing Young America has posted himself; how many will be sent on fool's errands or made the victims of some narmless dodge it is impossible to teil. The festival of April Fool's Day does not appear on the calendar of the church; but the custom of playing tricks and sending people on foolish errands seems to be a very ancient one, and is extensively practiced in all the origin of the custom. One accounts are given of the origin of the custom. One account says it is derived from the held feast among the Hindoos, and the other (which, by the way, is much older) says that it is derived from a celebration of Carist's being sent to and iro by Herod, Pilate and Calphas. In France the victim is called potsson d'avril, meaning a silly lish, or one that is easily caught. In Scouland he is called a gows.

In this City the fooling business is extensively carsome of the many pranks which enjoy a special called a gowl.

In this city the fooling business is extensively carried on, and there can be no donot that this year the votaries of fun. old and young, will ecceorate the festival with all possible coket.

UNION SQUARE NATIONAL BANK.

The up town tendency of trade and moving tide of business, carrying on its waves our city commerce, has at length reached our banking interests. Koonly alive to the necessity of a bank within close proxmity to our great business centres a new banking house, the Union Square National Bank, has just es tablished itself at No. 23 Union square. The forms tablished itself at No. 22 Union square. The formal opening of this bank took place yesterday. From ten o'clock till four o'clock in the afternoon the passing throng of invited guests filled the banking rooms and more particularly the spacious directors' room, where a sumptuous, cold colinton awaited them, and a tip of the finger or nod of the head called up spirits sparking and bubbling from the mysterious depths of champagne bottles. It was a gratifying opening of the bank and of champagne, altogether an eminent success in this regard, and no doubt

opening of the bank and of Champagne, arogener an eminent success in this regard, and no doubt pleasantly prophetic of satisfactory and permanent success in the future.

The bank is elegantly fitted up, neat, compact and all its appointments of the most fitting and tasteful character. The president of the bank is J. R. Perry. all its appointments of the most fitting and tassers all its appointments of the bank is J. R. Perry, character. The president of the bank is J. R. Perry, character. The character and the cashier M. Priedman—gentlemen widely and the cashier M. Priedman—gentlemen widely and the character and the char

Opinion of a Citizen on the Encambrances by Ballders of Fifth Avenue. To the Editor of the Herald:— The casualty that resulted in the untinery decease

of our iamented fellow citizen, Mayor Harper, has, I perceive, been the theme upon which you base some timely remarks upon the obstruction of the public streets by dirt carts, stone drags, plies of brick, lumber, &c. There is no question that many brick, lumber, &c. There is no question that many accidents occur weekly on the Fifth avenue owing to such improper and filegal use of that street. Every builder erecting a structure assumes the privilege of taking as much of the readway as he deems destrable for the deposit of his building material, which he leaves there to the very great detriment and obstruction of public travel until it suits him in his good pleasure to remove it. If this is done by permission from any official it is an infamous shouse of authority, and should be checked speedily. The Fifth avenue is at present the main if not the only parsageway to the rark, and miles of vehicles are reduced to a funeral pace, impeded and blocked, with immuont risk of collision and accident, to graffy the whims, caprice-or convenience of a few builders, was thing a void convenience of a few builders, was thing a void convenience. Let the Alternat us to avoid such accumulations and consequent public inconvenience. Let the Alternat of the ward do use duty in the premises, and recuse permise except in case where public rights will not be sociated. In Parts such outrages would not be folerated for a moment, but builders are obliged to defer their interests to that of the public. Let mere be a reform in this matter, and terms even the right of affect wiring in our terroughfares be taken from a much amount, but the public. Let mere be a reform in this matter, and ict not even the right of affect driving in our terroughfares be taken from a much amount and oppressed community for the safety driving in our later made and oppressed community for the safety driving in our later made and oppressed community for the safety driving in our later made and oppressed community for the safety of the public.

especially small offices in the country, that pay but little.

Mr. President, we anxiously walt, and look to you for deliverance.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. WEBB,

Late Clerk of the Court in Lunenburg county, Va.

"THE ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS."

Preshyterian church, corner of Fulton and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, by Rev. James McCosh, D. D.,

Lecture by Rev. Dr. McCosh. President of Princeton College.
A lecture was delivered last night at the Second

President of Princeton College. There was a large audience present. The speaker was introduced by Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, of the Central Presbyterian church. Dr. McCosh said that his lecture would be on "Association of Ideas and its Lessons in Training the Mind." He said that our experience gave rise to the impression very generally held that our ideas to the impression very generally held that our ideas come and go at random, subject to no law; but, in fact, they are as much subject to law as any of the seemingly, working agents of the physical world. First, there is the law of repetition. Our thoughts follow each other according to the law of First, there is the law of repetition. Our thoughts follow each other according to the law of repetition. For instance, when a child learns the lines commencing "John Glipm was a citizen of credit and renown," he repeats them until the first words suggest the others. Thus in other things often associated together one is any to recall another, so phaces become associated with what has been experienced in them. A woman in passing a certain place may be reminded of her boy with whom she parted there as he went to seek his fortune in some distant city. It is by this law that is to be furnished an explanation of character. The speaker said he knew a boy who mearly life got frightened at a dog, and was ever after afraid of dogs. It is this law that gives power to mabit, itabit gives facility in doing that which we have often performed. At first work can only be done by effort, but after repeated repetitions it is done of itself. The next law in the association of ideas is that of co-xistence. Taings that have been in the mind at the same time recall each other. This law is so like the other that both might be expressed by one name. Not more than four or five objects can be taken into the mind at a time. When any one of four or five objects associated together come up the others will follow. In order to take full advantage of this law knowledge is necessary—knowledge gained by traveling, by reading and by experience. It is by taking advantage of this law that various articled ands to memory have been devised. By far the most useful and to memory is that which comes from a proper arrangement of time. Let one's time be so apportioned that each hour shall have its duty, and the recurrence of the hour will remind one of the duty and bring with it the inclination to perform it. The next law is the law of correlation—like suggests like. Sunshine suggests prosperity and night adversity. The same place suggests by this law different thoughts to persons whose minds have a different bias. Memory that charmed have been one once repetition. For instance, when a child

Death of the French Vice Consul of Hiogo Japan-Honors Paid to His Remains by American Naval Officers and Seamen-His

Burla!—A Sad Blistake.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ONEIDA, 1 #1000, Japan, Jan. 26, 1863. An event has occurred here which has cast a passing shade of gloom over this new and rising settlement. The French Vice Consul for this port, M. Viault, died, at infinight of the 18th inst., of typhoid fever, after a short illness, during which, in addition to his medical adviser, our surgeon, James Suddards, United States Navy, and Assistant Surgeon Frothingham were in attendance upon him. There being neither French nor English war vessels in harbor, our commander, J. B. Creighton, United States Navy, under the circumstances, considerately had marines and seamen sent on shore to participate in the closing seemes of this mournful event. The consular body held a special meeting on the 20th inst., at which they passed resolutions expressive of their deep and sincere sorrow for the loss of their former colleague, Jules Theodore Viault, late his imperial Majesty's Vice Consul for Hiogo, and resolved to wear the badge of mourning for diffeen days. All flags were half-masted from the demise to the sepul-ture of the Vice Consul.

The funeral took place at noon of the 20th inst. The naval forces, from the United States steamers The naval forces, from the United States steamers Oneida and Mauraee, were under the command of Lieutenant Mudant, United States Navy. The confege proceeded to the French Catholic caapel at Kobe at a little past eleven o'clock, where the funeral service for the dead was impressively celebrated by the Rev. Messrs. Maunicon and Pointer, at the cloce of which crapes were distributed to the marine guard, and worn on the left arm, when the line of march was taken up in the following order:—Drum corps, followed by a guard of fitteen United States marines, to whom succeeded two United States scamen, one bearing a cross having an emblem of the Saviour, the other a silver urn; then followed the clergy, succeeded by the corpse, borne by ten United States bearing a cross naving an emblem of the baylour, the other a salver ure; then followed the clergy, succeeded by the corpse, borne by ten United states seamen. The pall bearers were composed of the consular body and Makasina, the Japanese Vice Governor of Kobe; then followed a body of fifty United States seamen having side arms, succeeded by some twenty United States navy officers and M. Leques, the French Consul for Osaka, the funeral procession being closed by a numerous body of foreign and Japanese residents. The cortege moved across the foreign concession to the cemetery, where the last rites of the Church were performed by the energy, during which the ground in the vicinity of the grave was sprinkled with holy vater from the ure, following which the grave was closed in and all returned to their boats, &c. So were left to the Sabbata of the tomb, in a rising mound in the vicinity of the grave was sprinkled with holy vater from the ure, following which the grave was closed in and all returned to their boats, &c. So were left to the Sabbata of the tomb, in a rising mound in the vicinity of the year of the constant of the contents of the vice consult, as follows:—A Chances servant belonging to the vice Consult was despatched at midnight to convey the sam metalligence of his death to some neighbors, which he was to the actor in their half sommoleut and excited state, believing must to be a burglar, without challenging or even speaking to him, discharged the contents of a shot gun into his face, by which he is deprived of signs, that the wounds may result fatally.

I learn by the arrival of the Pacific mail stynishin New York, from Shanghae, that Seth Scoler, her purser, died and was buried at that place prior to her sailing thence.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

PERSONN. BYELLOGREE.

List of Americans registered at the onlice of Bowtes Brothers & Co., 12 Rue de la Faix, Paris, for the week ending March 11, 1503:—New York—Mr. and Mrs. & Berstadt, Miss Osborne, Mr. J. H. Berdgwick and fatonly, Mr. L. C. Strong, Mr. F. A. Jones, Mr. E. W. Gere and wife, Mr. E. W. Gere and wife, Mr. E. W. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Elliy, Mr. C. D. Wood and Camiy, Mr. H. C. Ogden, Mr. F. G. Young, Mr. B. G. Capen, Mr. F. G. Young, Mr. Deiprax, E. E. Otheman, Mr. S. C. Suydan, Mr. G. E. Wilkins, Mr. P. Schieffelli, Daston—Mr. C. E. Begalow, Mr. J. R. Elgolow and ladies, Mr. H. C. Adams, Mr. J. R. Elgolow and ladies, Mr. H. C. Adams, Mr. C. Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cabat, Mrs. W. P. Mason, Mr. J. Q. A. Warren, Mr. J. W. Champney. San Francisco—Mr. J. B. Haggin and Januly, Mr. J. R. Raymond, Mr. S. C. Hastings, Mr. D. Belein and wife. Worcester, Mass.—Mr. J. R. Bico, Mr. D. Relein and wife. Worcester, Mass.—Mr. J. & Bico, Mr. D. Relein and Wris. Worcester, Mass.—Mr. J. Refederick. Springeled, Mass.—Mr. A. Schauffe, Mrs. C. Mastings, Mr. D. Belein and wife. Worcester, Mass.—Mr. J. R. Bico, Mr. D. Relein and Wris. Worcester, Mr. T. Broderick. Springeled, Mass.—Mr. A. Schauffe, Mrs. G. M. B. G. Med. Mrs. S. J. Gilbert, Newwood—Mr. C. P. Houghfon, Delront—Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Mead, Jr.; Commonore Imman and Jamiy, Seranton—Mr. J. D. Fortest, Christmati—Mr. G. F. Belley, Mr. J. H. Schaufer, Mr. W. T. Harrotin, also Sonthworth, Andower, Mass., Mr. Charles de Luze, Leigester—Mf. F. H. Hayden.

Tag Poromac Pistures,—The Ferceits from the Lorder and Sons. United States—Mr. M. J. Harden.

THE POTOMAC PISHERIES, .- The receipts from the The Portonac Prisinguis,—The receipts from the Potomac nasteries has been considerably in rease-over yeasering, and anyregate about 3,006 sand and 10,006 herring. Prices for the former ranged from \$18 to \$25 per 100, the latter price pre-foundating for the qualities, and for herring quotations may be made at from \$9.25 to \$15 per 1,902. The many reshet in the river, which results from the laterance, will somewhat redard the arrival of this at the point, though it is occurred the name of the asserted will obe enhanced to a slight degree.—Washinguis Star, March 30.

Horses For Strendan,—The steamer Edinburg brought to this city yesterday sixty-five horses sent by President Grant to General Sheridan. They go forward to St. Louis on the steamer Champion.—Generanat: Tomes, March 29.